PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## Vol. XXXIV ..... No. 10,565.

## WASHINGTON.

AN INDIAN LOBBY JOB CRUSHED. THE CHOCTAW BILL IN THE HOUSE-AN APPROPRIA-TION OF \$3,500,000 INVOLVED-LIGHT LET IN UPON THE CLAIM-RIGHTS OF THE CHOCTAWS SETTLED LONG AGO-AN OVERWHELMING DEFEAT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The postponement of the Choctaw claim was fatal to it, as postponement generally is to ancient jobs inherently as weak as this. When the Indian Appropriation bill was last considered by the House, two weeks ago, very few of the members knew much about the history or character of this claim, and although it was discussed in Committee of the Whole during the greater part of two days, no direct attack was made upon the claim itself. The opposition then arose from two sources. A great many of the older and more respectable members are very careful about their votes on all such claims as this, and believe it to be a good rule to govern their course, to vote against everything of the kind until they are fully convinced that the legislation is demanded by justice. Some of these men knew the character of the Choctaw claim, and were opposed to it from principle. Others of them were afraid to vote for it until they had had time to examine it. There was another large class in the House that believed that the claim was a just one, but believed also that it had long ago been sold for a song to speculators, and that could not be convinced, therefore, that it was the duty of the Government at this time, when it is proposed to inerease the taxes, to pay to these speculators \$3,-500,000. But in spite of the opposition of these two classes the claim was at that time strong in the House, and repeatedly got 126 votes in its favor to

Since the bill was last before the House some hight has been let in upon this claim, especially through THE TRIBUNE, and there has been a searching among old documents and an investigation of old records, which the friends of the claim probably knew would defeat it. When the subject was taken up to-day the managers of the bill very soon discovered that the opposition was of a very different character from what it had been before. Instead of groping around in the dark, and opposing the job from instinct than from knowledge, twenty men upon the floor were ready to-day to prove that any equitable claim which the Choctaws ever had was settled long ago. The fact is that the net proceeds claim was one of those measures that could not bear investigation, and so when a square vote was reached only 88 of the 126 who supported it before gave their votes for it today, while the opposition had increased to 187. It was more than a defeat, it was a complete rout.

THE NEW TAXES DETERMINED. AGREEMENT OF COMMITTEE-WHISKY, TOBACCO, AND SUGAR TO BE TAXED - THE TEN PER CENT ON MANUFACTURES TO BE RESTORED-NO TAX ON MATCHES-THE BILL TO BE FORCED THROUGH. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The Ways and Means Com-

mittee met this morning to hear the reports of the Sub-Committees on the various subjects submitted to them relating to the increase of revenue. After a long consultation which lasted far into the session of the House, the Committee agreed on the various propositions presented, and the bill, embracing the changes agreed upon, will be reported to the House to-morrow. The Committee decided to make the bill as short and comprehensive as possible, and to place the burdens where they would least be felt, and where the least opposition would be aroused. But few articles have been embraced, and although in some other cases additional rates of tax or tariff might be imposed, it was thought that the items selected would yield sufficient revenue for the purposes required. The Sec-retary of the Treasury informed the Committee that \$35,000,000 was required for the sinking fund, and this amount the Committee seeks to raise. The following articles will be embraced in the new bill:

Whisky—The present tax per gallon is 70 cents. The new bill to be presented to morrow will increase it to \$11 per gallon on and after the passage of the act, and \$15 cents per gallon will be added to the stock now on hand by wholesale dealers and in bonded warehouses, or in the hands of recitiers. A corresponding increase of

the hands of rectifiers. A corresponding increase of duty will also be laid on all imported spiced brandles, gios, rums, &c.

Sugars—The bill will provide for 25 per cent increase of duty on all grades of sugar; but the present classification will not be disturbed. This will add somewhat less than j cent per pound to the duty, and is expected to increase the revenue about \$8,000,000.

Manufactures—The act of 1872 reduced the rax on certain manufactured articles 10 per cent. The present bill will restore that tax.

Tobacco—This commodity is taxed seconding to its quality and manufacture. The tax is increased by the present bill on all grades at the rate of 4 cents per pound. Matches—The tax on matches is to be repealed by the

The tax on tea and coffee is not to be restored, the previous vote of the Committee of 7 to 4 having been adhered to. The question of increasing the tax on National banks was considered, but it was voted down. It was also proposed to repeal the two-cent tax on bank checks, but this provision will not be embraced in the bill. It may be offered as an amendment. The Committee say that increased taxes will add \$37,000,000 the revenue, but repealing the match tax will reduce it \$2,000,000, leaving just the amount required by the Secretary, The Committee have no doubt that they will be able to pass the bill without material opposition, and their intention is te submit to little if any debate, and to force it through the House as a party measure in case any opposition is manifested by the Democrats.

## THE MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

MOVEL ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE-WHY CAPT. EADS. PLAN OF JETTIES SHOULD BE ADOPTED-WHAT THE WEST AND SOUTH THINK

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-The action of the Senate Committee on the plans for opening the mouths of the Mississippi has been a novel one. When Capt. Eads's proposition for the use of jetties stood last Spring soiely on its own merits, and had nothing to support it but his own arguments, the Select Committee on Transportation unan-iraously accepted it and reported a bill secordingly. Now the same plan has the endorsment of a Board of Engineers specially appointed to investigate the subject, and the price fixed by Capt. Ends for the work is several million dollars lower than that fixed by the Board of Engineers. The usanimous sentiment of the public, and especially of the West, is also found now to be in favor of his plan. But the same Committee now say they fear they would not be sustained by public sentiment in contracting with Capt. Eads. Instead. therefore, of accepting his proposal, they talk of offering him the superintendency of the work at an annual salary, and purpose making annual appropropriations for this just as for Government buildings and the like. The result would, of course, be what it has always been in such cases. The appropriations would swell year by year, while they would be doled out in such a way that the work would be less satisfactory and the ultimate cost would be doubled.

The original proposition of Capt. Eads was to do the work, to ask no money until he had established a depth of 20 feet on the bar and maintained this depth for one year, to ask only then a part of the money, and to leave the rest dependent on his bringing the depth to 24 feet, and maintaining that. The whole price asked is several millions below the estimates of the Army Board. No good reason is given for setting aside this offer, which seems fair and to have no job in it. On the other hand the new proposition is something altraordinary. It obviously contemplates a

in these pinching times when the abolition of old ones is more to be expected, affixes to it a very large salary (\$10,000 a year), and thus seems mainly designed to make a fat place for Capt. Eads or somebody else.

The universal sentiment of the West appears to be in favor of the acceptance of Capt. Eads's original proposition. An enormous number of newspapers throughout the Mississippi Valley-five to six hundred in all-bave declared in favor of it, as has also several State Legislatures, the Grange organizations, the St. Louis Exchange, &c.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS. THEIR RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES-ABSTRACT OF

THEIR POSITION AT THE END OF 1874. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The following abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National banks in the United States at the close of business on the Sist of

| been completed:  | said that while in terms it referred  |
|--|---|
| Loans and discounts   Recourses   10,000   10, | to Arkansas alone, it had in his opinion been inade necessary by information he had received from other parts of the South, which fully convinced him of the purpose of the white people of the States in which the Republicans still retain power to overthrow the reconstruction State Constitutions. As the adoption of those constitutions was essentially the condition on which the Southern States were readmitted into the Union, the President believes that it is the duty of Congress to make provision in advance to meet these grave issues as they arise. In other words the President seems to think that it is the duty of Congress to prevent by positive laws any material changes in the constitutions of the reconstructed States, and he hints that if the legislative branch of the Government does not do this he shall. |
| Notes and bills rediscounted 6.365.65  | branch of the Government does not do this he shall.   |

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL REVISION OF UNITED STATES STATUTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875. The bill to supply omissions and correct errors in the revision of the laws reported by Judge Poland to-day from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws and passed by the House, was intended simply to restore the laws to what they were before the revision took place. No work of equal magnitude with that of the late revision of the laws has ever been undertaken by any Congress. While there have been some complaints that changes were made in existing laws, the wonder is that in reducing the 17 volumes of Statutes at Large to the more convenient and comprehensive form of the revision more numerous mistakes were not made. The work as it is completed seems to meet the approval of the best lawyers, who speak in the highest terms not only of the labors of the Commission in the compilation, but of its thoroughness and wonderful accuracy developed in the examination of their work made by the Committees of the two Houses. The complete revision, with very full and carefully prepared indices and notes, will be ready for distribution in a short time, and will be sold at an advance of only 10 per cent upon the actual cost of manufacture by the Government.

ONE PACIFIC RAILROAD TRYING TO PAY ITS DEBTS.

A good deal of attention is aroused by the proposition, said to have already come informally from the Union Pacific Railway, to secure an agreement with the Government whereby it can pay off its existing obligations by means of a sinking fund, to be formed by a contribution of \$500,000 a year from the Company, the money to be kept at interest by the Government and to be held against the Company's indebtedness on mortgage bonds which do not mature until toward the close of the century. The company would look for its advantage in this transaction in the stoppage of the heavy accumulation of interest against it, and in the final disposition of the question, which it has considered as heretofore affecting the value of its securities, concerning the precise nature and extent of its obligations to the Government. The Government would get its advantage in the shape of an actual half million in hand annually toward the payment of the twenty-seven or twenty-eight millions which constitute the entire amount it advanced. A number of prominent men in the House are said to favor the scheme.

LOUISIANA'S CONTESTED SEATS IN CONGRESS. The House Committee on Elections have been furnished with additional testimony, figures, &c., with reference to the contest for the representation of the State of Louisiana at large. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Pinchback has withdrawn his claims, leaving the field clear for Mr. Sheridan, the Committee are still required to go through the case just the same and decide one way or the other. The Chairman regards it as very important, as bearing on the recognition of the Kellogg Government. It is believed by members of the House that an arrangement may have been made between the contestants to divide the salary between them, as Col. Geo. W. Carter of Louisiana is the counsel for Mr. Sheridan in the House, and for Mr. Pinchback in the Senate. The case of Messrs. Lawrence and Sypher Senate. The case of Messrs. Lawrence and Sypher is one which also excites suspicion. When the contest first began the latter showed the greatest activity and anxiety, but now, toward the close of the term, he manifests an utter indifference as to whether he is unseated or not. Should Mr. Lawrence be seated he would draw nearly \$15,000, and Mr. Sypher would not be required to return the amount he has received.

SECURITY IN PRINTING GOVERNMENT ISSUES. The printing of the Government securities and urrency, including bonds, greenbacks, National mank notes factional currency, &c., was again the subject of consideration to-day in the House Committees of Banking and Currency and in that on Appropriations. From the former Committee there will be two reports, one by Mr. Maynard, and one by Mr. Phelps, but it is yet uncertain which the Committee will adopt. Mr. Maynard's will be in favor of printing in the Treasury Department all postage and revenue stamps now printed by private con tract, and of making all impressions on securities, currency, &c., except one, in the Department. The curreney, &c., except one, in the Department. The report of Mr. Phelps will say nothing about stamps and fractional currency, but will favor two impressions to be made outside the Department. The Appropriation Committee decided to report to the House in favor of three impressions on all Government obligations; two impressions to be printed outside the Department, and one inside. The sum agreed upon by the Committee is about the same as was appropriated last year, with a slight increase for paper and material.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS RILL. During the discussion of the Civil Rights bill last session, the President said that he would veto any bill which provided for mixed schools. It is now known that if the bill which recently passed the House should reach the President, he would sign it; and he said to-day that he would even be willing to go further, as he is fully convinced that some decisive legislation is necessary, or the colored man in a large portion of the country will fail into a state baving all the evils and lacking only the name of slavery.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. , 1875. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway this morning received telegram from A. H. Whiting, now in Canada, stating that it is his intention to come to Washington immedi ately and give testimony before the Ways and Means Committee concerning his employment by Richard B. It win. Mr. Whiting therefore says there is no necessity for reporting him to the House as below to for reporting him to the House as being in contempt of the summons. He is expected to be here by next Thurs day morning.

The "Lattle Tariff" bill, which has just become a law, contains among other provisions one presented and arged by the Hon. Leonard Moyers of Pennsylvania repealing the stamp tax on medicinal preparations. This repeal will be very acceptable to the dragasts of the country and to the people generally. The tax on preparatory or patout medicines remains as heretofore.

Gov. Camptell of Wyoming has been offered and will accept the position of Third Assistant Secretary of State. He was selected by the President and Secretary

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

Senator Morton intends to call up his resolution to sear Pinchback to-morrow morning.
[For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings are Fifth Page.

ARKANSAS.

INDICATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE PRESIDENT-HOPES OF GOV. BROOKS'S FRIENDS-GOV. GARLAND PER-SISTENTLY REFUSED RECOGNITION BY THE AD-MINISTRATION-FEDERAL INTERFERENCE EX-PECTED AFTER CONGRESS ADJOURNS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875. The President's message on Arkansas is univer-sally considered by thoughtful men in Washington as one of the most important documents he has ever sent to Congress. It is the first gun of a new and most alarming policy. In explaining to a triend to-December, with the principal items therein, has just day the occasion of this message, Gen. Grant said, that while in terms it referred to Arkansas alone, it had in his opinion been made necessary by information he had received from other parts of the South, which fully convinced him of the purpose of the white people of the States in which the Republicans still retain power to overthrow the reconstruction State Constitutions. As the adoption of those constitutions was essentially the condition on which the Southern States were readmitted into the Union, the President believes that it is the duty of Congress to make provision in advance to meet these grave issues as they arise. In other words the President seems to think that it is the duty of Congress to prevent by positive laws any material changes in the constitutions of the recon-

case he has no specific instructions from Congress. The friends of Gov. Brooks claim to have even more positive assurances from the President than he has given to others. They report him as saying that his information is that if the United States Government fails to take notice of the methods by which the Gartand revolution was accomplished in Arkansas, every other Southern State now in the hands of the Republican party will be revolutionized in the same way, and that these changes will be brought about within ninety days after the adjournment of Congress. Thus far the President has absolutely refused to recognize Mr. Garland as Governor of Arkansas, and the latter has resorted to several expedients to secure recognition. After various attempts had failed, he made a requisition upon the Secretary of War for the quota of arms to which Arkansas was entitled. No attention was paid to this requisition, and Gov. Garland was not even notified that it had been received. He then sent to the State Department a communication notifying to the Government that he had made a certain person Commissioner of the State at the Centennial Exhibition. The President then directed the Secretary of State to write him officially simply acknowledging the receipt of his

the Governor of the State. Mr. Brooks, who is here, feels very confident that if either the House or the Senate should by resolution or otherwise recognize him as the legally elected Governor, Mr. Garland would give way without resistance. His friends here are also confident in the belief that unless Congress takes some action upon the message, the President will construe the failure to act as he did the failure to settle the Louisiana question, and will, when Congress adjourns, recognize Brooks as Governor, and use whatever force he finds necessary to replace him in power. It is but fair to say that the President in this case is acting without the advice of Attorney-General Williams, whose position on this question was fully set forth in his opinion in the case of Brooks against Baxter. In that opinion, he said :

various letters, but to admit in no way that he was

Respecting the claim that Brooks received a majority of the votes at the election, it must be said that the President has so way to verify that claim. If he had, it would not, in my opinion, under the circumstances of the case, be a proper subject for his consideration.

And again :

And again:

I think it would be disastrous to allow the proceedings
by which Brooks obtained possession of the office to be
drawn into a precedent. There is not a State in the
Union in which they would not produce a conflict and
probably bloodshed. They cannot be upheld or justified
upon any ground, and in my opinion Elisha Baxter
should be recognized as the lawful Executive of the

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN TWO LIGHTS. A WARNING TO ALL TURBULENT PERSONS.

In May.

In February.

By the President of the To the Senate of the United United States of America- States: Herewith I have A Proclamation .- Whereas, the honor to send, in ac Certain turbulent and dis-orderly persons, pretend-ing that Elisha Baxter, the inst, all the information in present Executive of Ar- my possession not hereto-kansas, was not elected, fore furnished relative to have combined together affairs in the State of Arwith force and arms to re- kansas. I will venture to sist his authority as such express the opinion that all Executive, and other au- the testimony shows that

thorsties of said State; and, in the election of 1872, Whereas, Said Elisha Joseph Brooks was law-Baxter has been declared fully elected Governor of duly elected by the General that State; that he has Assembly of said State, as been unlawfully deprived provided in the Constitu- of the possession of tion thereof, and has for a office since that time; that long period been exercising in 1874 the Constitution of the functions of said office, the State was by violence, into which he was inducted intimidation, and revoluaccording to the Constitu- tionary proceedings overtion and laws of said State, thrown, and a new Constiand ought by its citizens tion adopted, and a new to be considered the lawful State Government estab Executive thereof; and, lished. These proceedings Whereas, The said Eisha if permitted to stand prac-

Baxter, under Section 4 of tically ignore all the rights Article IV. of the Constitu- of minorities in all the tion of the United States, States. Also, what is there and the laws passed in pur- to prevent each of the suance thereof, has hereto- States recently readmitted fore made application to to Federal relations on cer-me to protect and State tain conditions from changand the citizens thereof ing their constitutions and against domestic violence, violating their pledges

now, therefore, this action in Arkansas is I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, fully submit whether a predo hereby make proclama- cedent so dangerous to the tion and command all tur- stability of State Governbulent and disorderly per- ment, if not of the National ons to disperse and retire Government also, should t peaceably to their respect recognized by Congress. I tive abodes within ten days carnestly ask that Congress from this date, and bereafter submit themselves to the matter to relieve the the lawful authority of the Executive from acting apon said Executive and other the questions which should constituted authorities of be decided by the legisle said State, and I invoke the tive branch of the Govern aid and cooperation of all ment. U. S. GRANT. good citizens to uphold law Executive Mansion, Feb. and preserve the public 1875.

will take definite action it

In witness whereof I have bereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the Inde-States the 95th. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

tary of State.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

THE LEGISLATURE HONORS A PRIVATE CITIZEN

RECEPTION OF MR. BRYANT BY THE STATE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY - ADDRESSES OF WELCOME BY LIEUT.-GOV. DORSHEIMER AND SPEAKER M'GUIRE -RESPONSES BY MR. BRYANT.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 9 .- For the first time in the history of the State of New-York, so say the oldest official inhabitants, the Legislature conferred to-day upon a private citizen the honor of a legislative reception. Such marks of distinction have in former times been bestowed only upon men holding official positions, and the fact that a body of politicians thinks it worth while to honor genius and worth is as good a sign for politics as it is for literature. The occasion had not only real significance, but it was not without its hidden emotions, for it could not but stir the secret pulses of the heart to witness the universal homage to an illustrious old age-a tribute from men of all opinions and creeds to a life whose advance has never ceased to be progress, and whose labor has wrought nothing but good. It is seldom that either House presents the gay

appearance that both wore to-day. It is seldom, indeed, with all due respect to the present Senate, that the faces of Christopher Columbus, De Witt Clinton, and Stewart L. Woodford, the three ancient worthics whose portraits adorn the walls of the Chamber-wisdom, in this instance, in the person of Clinton being seen at full length-look down on so brilliant a Senate as gathered there this morn ing. The ladies had moved on the Capitol in force, and made their entry into politics an established fact. Every available seat and standing place was occupied, and they invaded even the precincts sacred to Senators, and gave minority representation a new and graceful meaning. The time spent in waiting for the hour fixed for the reception was usefully employed in the work of legislation, and it is possible that the ladies learned something about the new Constitution. If they did they achieved something which so far has been accomplished by very few members, for the general mystification on this subject must be seen to be appreciated. With some of the members the notion of complying with the requirements of the instrument seems to be limited to the introduction of a general bill to cover each special case. At noon, however, the lesson in legislation came to an end. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that the Committee would retire to escort Mr. Bryant into the Chamber, and the Committee, consisting of Senators Robertson, Wood, and Johnson, soon appeared at the door with their guest and accompanied by Mr. Stebbins, the Governor's private secretary. The party advanced into the circle bounded by the ring of Senators' seats, and as they paused in front of the President's desk Senator Robertson presented Mr. Bryant as the most eminent citizen of the State, if not of America. At the Lieutenant-Governor's invitation Mr. Bryant seated himself on the platform at his side, and the former then rose and spoke as

follows:

SERATORS: You have sought for this opportunity to pay a signal tribute of respect to one of your fellow-citizens. Honors like this have hitherto been reserved for those who have risen to embrence in the public service; nor do I recall an instance in the history of any State where our language is spoken, where they have been conferred upon a man of letters. But henceforth it will be known that New-York, recognizing that States are governed not by statutes alone, and still less by the sword, gives her highest honors to the poot, as well as to the language and the soldier.

I used not recall to you the career of your guest. Every American knows the incidents of that long and nonored life. Still less need I impress upon you the ments of his writings. You all remember the glowing words with which in his youth he tanglit "the love of nature" and the Christian's faith. You have all seen him seated among the lengthening shadows of the evenius, and heard him repeat, in English as pure as the English of Addison and Goldsmith, Homer's undying song.

I know that I utter your beartfelt wishes when I ex-

I know that I utter your heartfeit wishes when I ex-

Press the hope that the blessings which have been so abundantly given to him may be continued, and that his life may long be spared to the country whose institutions he has defended, whose liberties he has widened, and whose glories he has increased.

Senators, I present to you William Cullen Bryant.

Mr. Bryant replied as follows:

Mr. Bryant replied as follows:

Mr. Dorsheimer and Gentlemen of the Senate:

You will bardon me if on rising to say a few words in
acknowledgment of the honor done me I find myself
somewhat embarrassed, which you wil, I have no doubt,
excuse on account of the noveity of the occasion.

There is an old story, a story some two thousand years
old, recorded in Greek, I believe, for the Greek literature has its jest books as well as the Eaglish, in which oid, recorded in Greek. I believe, for the Greek literature has its jest books as well as the Eachish, in which it is related that a man lost his little child and made a funeral. A considerable concourse came together of his intrinds and acquaintances, and as he appeared before them he made an apology for the smallness of the infant that was brought out, tamenting that he had nothing to show them for the purposes of burial, for the selemnities of the occasion, except the corpse of that little child. I find myself in a similar condition. I see before me the representatives of different portions of our great, powerful, and populous State. I see men who come from our broad, fertile plains, from rich and beautiful valleys, from the grand and pleturesque mountain regionious rivers, from the borders of our immense lakes, from populous towns and pleasant villages, towns that are the sents of trade and holdmarry, cities noisy with the bestle of commerce or resounding with the clash of homes or with the blows of ponderous hammers in our manufacturing establishments.

looms or with the blows of ponderous hammers in our manufacturing establishments.

Yon come, gentlemen, as representatives of the art, of the wealth, and of the industry of this great State. On my part I have nothing to effect against this great array, except what you see before you, and that is an object certaisty disproportionately small compared with this imposing ceremony. I have nothing to say, therefore, except to return my thanks for the great honor you have done me, and add my wishes for your future career—my wishes that this session may prove nonorable to yourselves and useful to the community; that it may be closed with credit, and that it may be long remembered for the service it has done and the benefits it has conferred on the State to which you belong.

No sound of appliance greeted the utterances of

No sound of applause greeted the utterances of either speaker; none had marked the entrance of the guest of the Legislature. There was evident fear of venturing on such familiarities with the Senate. The gathering then broke up, the Senators to be presented to Mr. Bryant, the ladies to transfer their bright eyes and inquisitive ears to the Assembly Chamber, where at 1 o'clock the third reception with which Mr. Bryant has been honored was to take place.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Senate and spectators adjourned down stairs with them, and as the privileges of the floor became apparently public property, the chamber soon presented a scene of pleasant confusion. The debate then current was speedily checked, and the introduction of bills went on over the heads and through the ranks of groups of ladies who formed a picturesque though highly unparliamentary element in the Assembly. When the appointed hour had arrived every available place on the floor and in the galleries was occupied. As the Committee entered, Mr. Bryant on the arm of Mr. Prince, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Seward, Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell, and Mr. Friend following, the whole audience rose, and indeed remained standing throughout the entire coremony of presentation. The Committee balted in the semi-circle fronting the Speaker's desk, and when Mr. Prince had introduced Mr. Bryant as a man whose name alone was sufficient eulogy, Mr. McGuire, with the dehberation that makes him a dignified speaker, if he is not a quick one, read this

graceful speech of welcome:

Mr. BRYANT: The people of the State of New-York, through their representatives here assembled, have instructed me to walcome you in their name to their Capitol, and extend to you during your asjuaru in this city, as the guest of his Excellency the Governor, the privileges of this floor.

strouted me to waicome you in their came to their Capitol, and extend to you during your separts in this city, as the guest of his Excellency the Governor, the privileges of this door.

I need not assure you that it is a pleasure to perform this agreeable daily. Your long and distinguished service as a loanualist, your exhited parts lism in public, and unblemished portly in private life, your world-wide fame as an anthor and poet, ail combine in a pre-eminent degree to the popular flemand of an expression to you of a cordina recognition and grateful appreciation felt by the whole neopic of this chaire State.

To all classes of society—of whatever calling, profession, or avocation—whether the aspiring pointing, or the mature statesman, the child of genins, or the devotee of letters—your name and services are as lamiliar as household words.

Many of us who have crossed and are crossing the meridian of life remember you as one of the foremost of journalists; one from whom we drew much of our political inspiration when principles were the simboleths of party warfare; when finance, tariff, banks, distribution of public lands and kindred questions were the missing topics for Government action—we remember

you as the fearless denonneer of wrong and official delinquency, the uncompromising foe of all schemes of jobbing and plunder, the ardent friend of progress and reform, an able and vicorous advocate for the maintenance of those principles underlying our fabric of government, and a watchful scattinel to sound the alarm whenever those principles were violated, or the citadel of civil liberty was invaded. We remember you sa a coadjutor of and coworker with that band of men of the past generation—the most affred, pure, and patriolic that this or any other State ever produced, and to-day we look upon you as the last surviving representative of that bright and brilliant gainxy of statesmen who ignored self and labored only for the welfare, prosperity, and advancement of the interests of a common country.

And how peculiarly appropriate that you should again visit this chamber, rendered classic by the eloquence of your early friends and associates, and once more view the place from which they started on the high road to fame, usefulness, and power. Though their seats as to them are vacant and their voices are hushed in death—their works live after them—and their memorres speak to you more eloquently than any words of mine.

Your devotion for a half off a century to constitutional government—to the promotion of the interests of your country, to emobiling and dignifying labor, to the exposure of corruption and denunciation of usurpation, have in the hearts of the people raised a monument more enduring than brass, more lasting than marble, and when this granite building shall have crumbied to dust and the monumental pile has gone to demolition or decay, the name of William Cullen Bryant will stand in ineffaceable letters of gold upon the pages of our history as the fearless advocate of right and the unflinching fee of wrong, one who, while teaching his fellowmen their political duties, found time to adorn the literature of his country, which not only steds a lister upon the State and nation, but commands the homage and c

From the calm and more peaceful study of the scholar and the poet comes your greatest renown—a renown impershable and indestructible—increasing and brightening as the ages roli on. From that study has proceeded all that is elevated in thought, pure in style, and elegant and classic in diction. In your political teachings as well as in your scholarly attainments—in your long and useful life, unantilled in name and unspotted in reputation, the people of this State take pride, and have deputed me as the pression of their respect and esteem. Venerable man—journalist, sage, author, statesman, and poet—welcome, thrice welcome, to this hali, to receive the homage tendered by a great and sovereign people, and an assurance from them that,

"When you six to rest you'll sleep."

Mr. Bryant responded from the desk, standing in

Mr. Bryant responded from the desk, standing in an easy attitude in the Speaker's place, his venerable figure as erect and firm as those of the much younger

men about him. He said:

Mr. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—I cannot take to myself the flattering words which have been uttered by the preciding officer of this Assembly. It would be the utmost stretch of self-adulation to do so. You will allow me, therefore, gentlemen, to nut a great deal of what has been said, as well as a great deal of the honor of this reception, to the credit of old age. Old age, my friends, is a rarity; and rarity, you know, scarcity, is an element of value. Things that are not useful are often rated at a high value merely on account of the circumstance that they are rairly to be met with. If pebbles were as scarce as diamonds, pebbles would no longer be picked up to throw at dozs, but would be sought out caserly by the mineralogists, would be deposited in cabinets, and would be gizzed at with admiration. I therefore find it proper, and no other than proper, that I should divide the greater part of this honor with those who are my coevals, the remnants of a generation that have passed away, overlooking the flood of waters in which they must themselves soon sink pand be submerged. I can, therefore, only return my best acknowledgments, my sincere thanks, for this honor, both in their name and in my own, adding my best wishes—my wishes that the deliberations of this Assembly may over be wise, their conclusions just and honest, that no desire for self-agrandizement or for profit may ever interfere to taint your proceedings, and that the labors of this Assembly, performed in this session, may be hereafter recorded as an honor to them and to the great State which they represent. men about him. He said:

People felt more at home than in the somewhat frigid Senate Chamber, for each speech was warmly applauded, and when Mr. Bryant's acknowledgments were concluded and he returned to the floor, numbers of the spectators pressed forward with the members to get a moment's interview, so that the poet's silver head was soon the center of a group-of animated talkers. The inevitable feminine autograph collector was there, and extorted from Mr. Bryant a present of his signature. How many book agents and lightning-rod men the Sergeant-at-Arms kept at bay I am unable to state. This, however, was the only attack to which the guest of the State was subjected throughout the ceremony, and was the only incident that marred the day's hospitality.

EXPLAINING MR. CARPENTER'S DEFEAT.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY ON THE RESULT-RUSSELL SAGE'S EXPLANATION.

The credit of defeating Senator Matthew H. Carpenter's reflection to the Senate from the State of Wisconsin has been claimed by a number of persons and combinations. The latest claim is that of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, of which the Hon. Alexander Mitchell is President. Mr. Mitchell was in this city Sunday, but went away in the evening, and therefore his statement with regard to the matter could not be obtained. Vice-President Russell Sage said that the statement was true that his Company had contributed largely to the defeat of Mr. Carpenter. The Company had the same opinion of Mr. Carpenter as that expressed in THE TRIBUNE. He was simply a demagogue who rode on the surface of the political wave, and was destitute of the principle which should distinguish a man in his high position. The special reason for the opposition of the Milwauker and St. Paul Railroad was on account of Mr. Carpenter's position in regard to the railroad agitation in Wisconsin. He had assured the railroad companies that he was in favor of conserving and fostering the le gitimate and established fallroad enterprises of the State. He declared that he was averse to oppressive ratiroad legislation, and would cast his influence in of the modification, if not the re-of the obnexious Potter Railroad law. favor of On the faith of these statements, the Chicago and North-Western Railroad Company was induced to support Mr. Carpenter, but the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, which knew him better, refused to aid this cause, and, as a consequence, he was defeated.

The result proved the correctness of the course of the latter, for as soon as Mr. Carpenter's defeat was announced, he made an intense anti-railroad speech at Madison, Wis. Mr. Sage added that Mr. Carpenter had been remanded to private life, where he would be enabled to remain for some time undisturbed by any demands upon him to enter again upon the service of the country.

SENATOR CAPPENTER ATTRIBUTES HIS DEFEAT TO THE INFLUENCE OF THE RAILROADS-HE URGES THE PROPLE OF WISCONSIN TO REMAIN TRUE TO

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9 .- Senator Carpenter delivered an address at the Academy of Music this evening. The hall was quite full at 7 o'clock, and hundreds were unable to secure admittance. The Senator referred briefly to his recent defeat, which be attributed larkely to the opposition of railroads. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Cameron, Senator-elect, whom he knew to be a firm and consistent Republican. He reviewed at some length the recent speech of ex-Senator Doolistle, and commented severely upon the re commendations of that gentleman for the abolition of

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP. CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 9 .- Johnson N. mden, who withdrew from the Senatorial race one week ago, was renommated to-day, and received his former support. The Democratic caucus to-night adopted a resolution dropping the candidates receiving the lowest number of votes upon each successive ballot bereafter, which will without doubt insure a nomination Walker and Camden, as when it began, three weeks ago. In the caucus ballot to-night the vote stood:

Walker 23 Price 13
Camden 22 The rest scattering.
Necessary to a choice 37
The final contest between Walker and Camden will be

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

CINCINNATI, Peb. 9 .- The Cincinnati Toparce Board of Trade to-day adopted a series of resolutions expressing the belief that any advance of the exsting tax on tobacco would prove injurious to all branches of the tobacco trade; that any additional tax would be unjust to both producer and consumer, and that as a measure to increase the revenue it would fall of its purpose. They also request all members of Cop-gress in sympathy with the tooless interest to prevent, if possible, any increase in the rate of taxation on to-bacco.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR.

GEN. MORIONES APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH-REPORTED DE-FEAT OF THE ALFONSISTS.

MADRID, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875. Gen. Moriones has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North.

The Carlist chieftain Mendiri, whose death at the hands of his own men was reported yesterday, was arrested for treason and shot by order of Don Carlos. An official dispatch has been received at the Ministry of War admitting that the advance guard of the extreme left of the Alfonsist troops operating against the Carlists in Navarre has suffered a check,

and stating that it was caused by over-confidence of its commander in his strength. This, however, will have no effect upon the general

plan of the campaign. King Alfonso has arrived at Lagrons en route to

this city.

The Carlist Committee in this city claim that it has intelligence that Don Carlos's troops have won a great victory over the Alfonsists, the loss of the latter in killed and wounded being 7,000 men. The Committee also report that Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his troops, congratulating them.

HENDAYE, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875. The military operations of the Alfonsists in the North have been momentarily suspended. The troops are fortifying themselves in the positions which they occupied in their advance.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

DOCUMENT BY THE EISHOP OF STRASSBURG SEIZED.

The Bishop of Strassburg having issued a charge to his clergy in which he alleges that the Church is persecuted, the German authorities have seized the copies and forbidden the promulgation of the docu-

ELECTIONS FOR THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY. WITHDRAWAL OF THE BONAPARTIST CANDIDATE IN

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875. The candidate of the Bonapartists in the recent election in the Cotes-du-Nord has withdrawn from

CUBAN AFFAIRS. COUNT VALMASEDA TO BE CAPTAIN-GENERAL-MOVE MENTS OF GEN. CONCHA.

MADRID, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875. Count Valmaseda is to be appointed Captain-General of Cuba. Important measures in regard to

that island impend. Count Valmaseda embarks on the 15th of February for

HAVANA, Feb. 9 .- Captain-General Conche arrived at Villa-Clara yesterday.

FOREIGN NOTES.

MONTREAL, Ont., Feb. 9 .- The strike on the Grand Trunk Railway is at an end. The train men have resumed work, and the freight is moved as rapidly as

QUEBEC, Canada, Feb. 9.—An encyclical letter from the Pope has been received in the Roman Catholic churches here announcing a jubilee for this city to take place next week at the Basilica.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9 .- The following-named gentlemen have been designated as Commissioners to represent Canada at the American Centennial Exposi-tion: W. Gien of Oshawa, for manufactures; Judge Wilmot of New-Brunswick, for agriculture, and Schator Penny of Montreal, for arts.

OTTAWA, Out., Feb. 9 .- Mr. McKenzie, the Premier has placed on the notice paper for Thursday remier has placed on the notice paper for Thursday next, a resolution respecting the North-West Territory disturbances. The resolution is very long and is a declaration of the united opinion of members of the Cabinet and a record of the acts of their predecessors. It recommends that amnesty be granted without conditions to all persons connected with the North-West troubles, excepting Riel, Lepino and O'Donohue, who are to be banished for five years.

THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

THE ADJUSTMENT RESOLUTION DELIVERED BY THE CONSERVATIVES TO THE CONGRESSIONAL COM-

New-Orleans, Feb. 9.-The adjustment night was delivered to Mr. Wheeler of the Congressional Committee this morning. If the Committee available they will consider the matter in Washington and reply by telegraph. The resolution is not yet made

GEN SHERIDAN'S SCHEDULE OF KILLED AND WOUNDED ON ACCOUNT OF POLITICAL OPINION. NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9 .- Gen. Sheridan, in a note to the Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of the Con

gressional Investigating Committee, says: "In response to the inquiries of members of the Congressional Committee as to the number of persons killed and wounded n this State since 1865 on account of their political opinions, I have to state that the number reported to date is as follows: Killed, 2,141; wounded, 2,115; total,

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

AN EXCURSION AROUND CHARLESTON HARBOR-OPPO-SITION TO THE PATENT LAWS-A VISIT TO BE MADE TO FLORIDA. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.-This morning

the National Grange and a party of ladies and citizens, numbering about 1,000, went on an excursion arou-Charleston Harbor and the Lower Bay on the Clyde line ocean steamship South Carolina. A handsome collation pressive of a hearty desire for the complete pacification and unification of the whole world, were made by visitors from the North and West and prominent citizens. The whole excursion was well managed and completely

Last night the National Grange adopted resolutions declaring the existing patent laws oppressive, and requesting Congress to grant no more extensions, and to amend the patent laws so as to allow any person to use or manufacture any patented article on the payment of a reasonable royalty. An invitation to visit Fiorida was received and accepted. The choice of the next place of meeting of the National Grange is left with the Executive Committee. San Francisco will be the place if the cost does not exceed \$15,000. The National Grange agreed to loan to each State Grange a sum of money equal to \$250 for each Subordinate Grange in such State, which loan shall not be distributed among the Subordin-ate Granges.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL NOT TO RESIGN. A rumor was circulated yesterday that Corporation Coursel Smith had resirued. Mr. Smith, in conversation with a reporter of The Tribung, denied positively that he had resigned, or that he intended resigning. With the charges pending against him which, had been preferred by the Mayor, resignation would be charges, he left the responsibility of his removal with the Mayor and Governor. He did not especially desire, the place which he held, but self-respect would prevent him from resigning under present circumstances.

THE HEAVY DECREASE IN OCEAN TRAFFIC. The falling off in freight and immigration has proved a very serious loss to the European steam aship Companies, and they are not paying their running expenses. Three hundred steamships are laid up in Eu-glish ports for want of employment. Only 58 steam, vessels new run from the United States to Europe. In. American dock-yards many resucts are on the stocks for which there is no market, and the number of ressets

be one-third of the total for last year. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT NOT ABOLISHED IN

built'this year shows a decline estimated by builders t

AUGUSTA, Me., Peb. 9.—The Senate to-day failed by a vote of 15 to 15 to pass the bill substituting imprisonment for life for the death penalty and its defeat considered certain. The Committee on the Judiciary ree to report a bill abolishing imprisonment for dobt